

# The Canadian Guardian

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## Hundreds Burned to Death in Ontario

Englehart, Ont., July 30.—Forest fires that have for some days threatened the northernmost towns and the outlying settlements of northern Ontario, yesterday and today, culminated in a holocaust which has wiped out entire communities, licked the fringe of large towns and leaved a death roll which cannot at present be accurately computed, but which will range from 140 to 200. Scores of persons are suffering from injuries and many of them are likely to succumb. The loss of life so far reported is as follows:

At Nushka, a French-Canadian settlement, 57.

At Cochrane, 18 dead, 34 injured.

At Matheson, 34 dead.

In Iroquois Falls, 15 dead, and many injured.

Porcupine Junction, number unknown, but the town was wiped out with the exception of the station.

Ramore, 15 dead.

In addition to the known dead, there are many outlying places which will materially swell the list of victims when the rescue parties return. It is feared that at Tashota and Kowash many prospectors may have been trapped.

Nushka suffered worst. It consisted of a score of frame dwellings and stores, and has been threatened for some days. It was practically surrounded, walls of fire cutting off all escape to the south and north, and with no river or lake at hand the inhabitants were doomed.

Cochrane was entirely burned, with the exception of Second and Third Avenues. The proximity of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario tracks and the lake saved most of the residents.

Ramore, a small settlement, was completely wiped out.

Matheson was totally destroyed with the exception of two houses, and 34 bodies are laid out on the station platform.

South Porcupine suffered only the loss of the saw-mill and the station.

At Timmins the flames were checked on the outskirts of the town after licking up 17 houses.

At Iroquois Falls nothing remains but part of the paper mills and the railway station.

Hundreds of miles of bush have been devastated and numbers of pioneer farms licked up. Hundreds of settlers took to the lakes and rivers, leaving their homes and belongings to the flames.

Tonight rain was falling at Matheson and several other points, but it will take several days of rain to quench the fires and prevent a further southward sweep.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Any fairly accurate approximation of the number of victims in the northern Ontario fire-wrecked districts is still impossible. Until search parties in the outlying farms and settlements have completed their work no attempt can be made to accurately survey the situation. Latest reports are that 425 are known to have perished, and it is believed that the death list will total more than 500.

"When I Wore a Tunic, and You Wore Civilian Clothes," is the latest song on the market. It is dedicated to the eligible shirkers.

## PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AT CALGARY

The organization and development of this institution must be based upon and be intimately related to not only the existing educational system, but also to the commercial and industrial situation. One of the first duties of the principal and his staff must be, therefore, that of making a careful study or survey of the educational situation and of the educational needs of the industrial and commercial fields in order that each school within the Institute may be organized in such a way as to render the greatest possible service.

Two large groups will be entering the economic field within the next few years—(1) The Returned Soldier Group and (2) The Maturing Youth Group. While the first looms most largely in the consciousness of the public at the present time, and must be given every possible consideration, the latter will be with us always, and the permanent organization of the Institute must be based upon the needs of this group.

From the points of view of (1) the returned soldier or hero, (2) the education and placement of the maturing youth of the province, (3) the needed adjustments in the educational system and the development of the Institute of Technology, and (4) the commercial and industrial adjustments and developments of the future in the Province, it is important that careful pre-vocational and industrial survey of the province be made at the earliest possible date.

The Minister of Education has decided, therefore, that for the first year the staff of the Institute of Technology will be charged with the following responsibilities:

(1) The making of a careful pre-vocational survey of the boys and girls in the Province between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, whether in attendance at school or not, with a view to vocational guidance and educational adjustment.

(2) The making of a careful industrial survey of the Province with the assistance and co-operation of the various Departments of the Government, the local school and municipal authorities, and the commercial and industrial organization of the Province.

(3) Co-operating with the Military Hospitals Commission in the re-training of disabled soldiers, and in the supplementary training of returned soldiers, whether disabled or not, who desire technical instruction.

(4) The organization of the Department of Mining in the Institute on the basis of the need as found in the experience of the past two years in developing technical instruction in the mining centres.

(5) The provision of such course in the School of Trades and Industries of the Institute as the limited staff of the first year may be able to provide over and above those involved in the re-training of returned soldiers.

(6) The provision of special classes for teachers in technical subjects in Calgary and, where feasible, the organization and supervision of similar special classes in the other cities of the Province.

(7) Developing lines of connection between the Institute and view to its further organization in the Autumn of 1917.

(8) Arranging for the services of adequately qualified specialists to take charge of the various branches of instruction that such development may require.

(9) Designing and making in the Institute, itself, much of the special equipment and furnishings needed for the various Departments.

(10) Selecting and making the necessary arrangements for the acquisition of the equipment and apparatus which cannot be made or secured locally.

## The Progress of the War

With irresistible and deliberate pressure the Allies are successfully tightening the ring of steel and fire that is destined to crush Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria so completely that they will eventually scream for peace.

At no point on the enormous lines is anything happening that is not of spectacular character. Each event chronicled in the daily reports constitutes only a link in the chain that is being tightened. At no point has the enemy shown any ability to offer a successful resistance.

On the Western front the French and the British work their way onward with remorseless certainty. On the Eastern front the Russians continue day after day to capture important points and great numbers of prisoners with the regularity of clockwork. In their campaign against the Turks the most notable advances are being made—advances so great and accomplished in such short time as clearly to indicate the coming collapse of the Turkish Empire. Armenia has at last been freed from Turkish domination and persecution, probably for ever. Erzerum, one of the greatest Turkish fortresses, has been abandoned without offering a serious resistance, and the Turkish armies are in full retreat before the victorious Russians.

How long can this series of enemy reverses continue before despair will sweep through the hostile ranks and cause such a moral collapse as will hasten the coming of inevitable events to such an extent that the time when peace will be concluded can be clearly foreseen? No man can tell—but the opinions of the most conservative and reliable observers indicate that the last phase of the war will be its sharpest, and that we are now making such progress as will bring our enemies to their knees within a few months.

This hopeful look, however, ought not to be regarded as in any way justifying a modification of recruiting enthusiasm in this country. Teutonic collapse, Turkish surrender, do not mean necessarily immediate peace, or anything like immediate peace.

When Germany recognizes that she is hopelessly beaten, Germany will not necessarily accept the hard terms that will have to be exacted by the Allies in order that European security may be established. The acceptance of those terms by Germany and Austria would be a sentence of death passed by the German and Austrian Governments upon themselves.

Those Governments must know that if they accept the terms that will have to be exacted by the Allies they will have to face their own peoples when these peoples will be in a mood where nothing will satisfy them but the most complete revenge upon those who have betrayed them to their destruction for the sole purpose of giving them an opportunity for self-aggrandizement.

This being the case, it is almost certain that when Germany and Austria express a willingness to open peace negotiations they will seek by every trick to take advantage of the breathing spell in aggressive warfare to rally their resources for one desperate final effort to hold the Allies outside their frontiers. The successful carrying on of the present tremendous campaign, therefore, can scarcely mean to anyone familiar with history the near approach of permanent end of hostilities—except on the chance that the people of Germany should suddenly reach such a condition of despair that they will rise in revolution against their masters. This is a possibility that cannot be counted upon. The only thing that we can count upon is the successful prosecution of the present offensive during the rest of this summer and throughout the autumn.

with the possibility that it will have accomplished its main purpose before the coming of winter will compel its temporary discontinuance. We must expect, unless we are prepared to gamble recklessly, that our armies will constantly increase in numbers, not only to fill the vacancies in the ranks, but to provide a stronger force than ever for the prosecution of the final campaign next year.

We have a long way yet to go. No good athlete regards any contest as won, no good athlete in any way relaxes his efforts, until the referee has given his decision. Canada ought to prove herself as good an athlete as are her representatives in the battle lines of France and Flanders. Our young men are still needed as badly as ever. They should rally to the colors now for the last supreme effort that it is necessary to make in order that the victory, which is at last in sight, may be brought about with a rush and a dash that will make it unquestionably final.

## KAISER TAKES THE DRIVE SERIOUSLY TO HEART

New York, July 28.—A letter written by Emperor William of Germany a prime here today, having been coming from London. The letter was printed in the leading papers of Germany. It is dated from the western front, and is an appeal to the German people to stand firm, no matter how the tide of battle flows.

Granting the letter is genuine, its tone indicates the emperor views very seriously, if not with alarm, the new progress of the Allies on the various fronts. The letter says:

"The battle is raging, huge beyond all previous imagination. Rejuvenated, perfectly equipped, all the world's eyes are turned to our bulwarks in the east. This has eased the situation for Italy."

"France has experienced a regeneration in this war of which she hardly believed herself capable."

"France has dragged her dilatory English ally into joining the offensive on the Somme, and, whatever inward worth the British army has, it now has abundance of artillery."

"The iron hurricane rages against our brave German men at the Somme. Negroes and white men come upon us in wave after wave, in ever fresh storms, wild and sudden. Everything is at stake. The ice cold haberdasher on the Thames yells for our holiest thin."

"The health and life of our women and children are menaced. Even neutrals must be hanged. Only the depth of the ocean now is open to us. Should we be victorious there is threatening a 'war after the war' when the fluent energy and power of the nation now expressed by its joy in arms, shall be taxed to the utmost to meet raw force, hatred and calumny."

"What, German people, is your duty in this hour? The army wants no exemptions. It has fought superbly. It will fight until final victory. But the people at home—this is their duty—to suffer in silence to bear their remonances with dignity."

"Those at home are not all doing these things. Not all are alive to the tremendous seriousness of the times. Are our people at home the same people as at the beginning of the war? The writer fears not. Let us remember that this is no ordinary rupture of ordinary life. It is the hour of destiny for our fatherland, the hour which will fix the future for centuries. We must unite in opposition to the entire world. We must all co-operate in the struggle."

"Any man or woman who hangs his head or suffers despondency to enter his soul in pity to the nation, is guilty of a crime against our fathers, our sons and our brothers. Let us show the greatness of the German nation. Do not jeopardize everything by petty squab-

bling. It is not time for inter-tribe strife, but a time for holding together. "In this hour the best blood of the nation, mature men and budding youths, are presenting their breasts to the iron ball of the English, Russians, and African hordes. Everything is at stake."

## WOMEN IN U. S. POLITICS

For the first time in the history of the United States the question of the female vote at the next Presidential election is keeping the political organizations guessing. It would, perhaps, be pretty safe to say that, generally speaking, the women of the United States are just as susceptible to party influence as are the men. It is usually found in Canada that where the head of the house is strongly Conservative or Liberal in his leanings, the good wife—and daughters if there be any—are inclined to follow somewhat in the footsteps of "paw," unless the "governor" happens to be playing a lone hand with long odds against "maw and the girls." That's not a very common condition. In the United States the situation is probably much the same. Therefore, it can be almost taken for granted that the women voters of the republic are going to line up as Democrats and Republicans.

But the issues in the Presidential contest are such that as the present moment no person cares to speculate as to the result, and the fact that millions of women will be voting for the first time only adds to the uncertainty.

Surgeons estimate that more than 4,000,000 American women are entitled to vote in the Presidential election, and that from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 will vote. The total number of votes cast in the election of 1912 was something over 15,000,000. Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt was approximately 2,000,000. Roosevelt and Taft together polled about 1,250,000 more than Wilson. If the women of the two parties will probably assume more of their old-time straight-ticket complexion, though the pro-German element will undoubtedly be one of the other uncertainties, its attitude being dependent to a great extent upon the international incidents of the next few months.

With many other uncertain quantities, so evident, the woman vote, therefore, is a most important consideration, and it is not surprising that the two parties will probably assume more of their old-time straight-ticket complexion, though the pro-German element will undoubtedly be one of the other uncertainties, its attitude being dependent to a great extent upon the international incidents of the next few months.

The situation is just uncertain enough to create interest, and the contest this year will be followed very closely, not only by men in Canada, who will find interest in it chiefly because of the international issues involved, but also by Canadian women, who will be attracted by the fact that for the first time Uncle Sam is about to be assisted in filling his most important office by the votes of women citizens who have previously enjoyed no such privilege—or right, as the suffragists insist.

Judging from the letters received daily from the boys in the trenches, the belief prevails along the British front in France that the war will end this year. But this does not mean that there will be a slackening in recruiting or that there is any excuse for a man not enlisting. Anything is liable to happen in a war such as is being waged at the present time, and it harms no country to have plenty of reserve troops on hand.

Roumania is now showing signs of belligerency, so it is stated in a London cable. Some diplomat must have been in Roumania in the neighborhood of the pocket-book. Balkan states do not usually show sympathy without figuring the prize of the "gold cure."

## Terrific Explosion in New York City

New York, July 30.—Property loss estimated at \$25,000,000 was caused early today by a series of terrific explosions of ammunition awaiting shipment to the entente allies, and stored on Black Tom Island, a small strip of land jutting into New York Bay off Jersey City. The loss of life was problematical tonight. Three are known to be dead and several more are missing. Scores of persons were injured, some of them probably fatally. Buildings were shaken to their foundations as by an earthquake and miles of New York City streets are strewn with broken glass and shattered signs.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT WARNED

Chicago, July 31.—The United States government was warned before the explosion yesterday on Black Tom peninsula, New Jersey City, that a plot was on foot to destroy all war supplies in this country destined for the Allies according to a Washington dispatch to the Chicago Herald today.

This report, which is declared to be made on good authority, says that the Washington authorities were told by their informant that Germany was the source of the plot.

The imperial government, it was declared, employed agents specifically to blow up all stores of munitions intended for the allied government wherever found, and at whatever risk to life and property.

## WANTS GERMANS

### EXCLUDED AFTER WAR IS ENDED

London, July 27.—The Morning Post, in the leading editorial organ, the government to take drastic steps immediately to prevent the Germans from gaining a foothold, commercial or otherwise, in the British Empire after the war.

The Post declares that Lord Kitchener, shortly before his death, devised a plan along these lines which the paper endorses. "Lord Kitchener's proposal," says the Post, "was to pass a law that for twenty-one years no German should be allowed to naturalize himself or take up his domicile in the United Kingdom or the British Empire, or to enter into any partnership in any British business, or become a shareholder in any British company."

The same editorial, discussing German submarine activity, says: "The Germans some time ago pretended to desist from their submarine policy. The truth is they had no more submarines to carry on the blockade because our navy had sunk nearly all. When the Germans build more submarines they will try again, but we have faith in the British navy to account for anything the Germans put on the water or under the water."

## HUNS LOSE IN THEIR FIGHT FOR THE APPAM

Norfolk, Va., July 29.—Federal Judge Waddill today decided the proceedings for possession of the captured British liner Appam in favor of the English owners and against the German prize crew which brought her here. The court held that the German government lost all legal claim to the Appam and her cargo as prizes of war when Lieutenant Berg and his prize crew on February last brought them into the neutral waters of Hampton Roads with the intention of "laying up," the vessel indefinitely.





## What The Huns Would Do

Germany's Idea of the Meaning of the Freedom of the Seas

The "freedom of the seas" that Germany wants is freedom to paralyze the seapower of the maritime States, and first of all the sea-power of England. That, as she well knows, was the Dominions' doctrine to universal overlordship against which Napoleon, who "was her oppressor, and in her words," dashed himself to vain. Were it removed from her path by the "reforms" she advocates in international law, she would be free to pursue her ideal well-nigh unchecked.

We know what that ideal is. We have learnt it from her speakers and writers, but most from her actions. It is a German domination in all branches of human activity, founded upon the brute force of a vast army which is moved by an autocratic government. Does any man fancy that, if Germany had the power upon the water that she has in Belgium or in Poland, she would not use it with the same unscrupulous ruthlessness? Would there be fewer Lusitanians and fewer Serbs when she was as strong then as she is weak?

She would lead herself, no doubt, by solemn treaties, and she would keep them as she kept the solemn treaties that pledged her to defend the Belgian neutrality and the laws that forbade her to sink merchantmen at sight. That consideration alone would constrain maritime nations like England and America, to refrain their fleets. Did they believe that the navies Germany might at any moment tear up the new treaties concerning their trade on the plea of military necessity which justifies all lawlessness and wickedness in her eyes?

Most infans are infested by worms, which cause great suffering, and if not promptly dealt with may cause constitutional disease. It is difficult to remedy. Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms and will set up the system. There will be no recurrence of the trouble. And not only this, but they will also rid the system of the worms that cause cancer and restore them to soundness.

**Cropless Lands**  
Solving the Settler From Taking up Homesteads on Land Unfit

The opening up of non-agricultural lands to settlement has produced some of the most far-reaching and useful tragedies in the Dominion's history. Every province has communities which have been permitted to take the fatal error of bad location. Their subsequent history is an unbroken line of bad crops, poverty, suffering and bankruptcy. Too poor to move away, the farmer and his family resign themselves to a pitiful struggle of living on the land and efforts for practically no return.

Every province and the federal authorities have made such blunders in times past nor is there satisfactory evidence that a general and complete knowledge of the facts has been brought to the attention of the farmer. Farmers still are allowed on Federal and provincial homesteads which are responsible for the loss of crops. The policy was, of course, more the result of a lack of classification and not a desire to protect the settler and to conserve crops, sandy areas for their natural purpose of growing trees.

Several survey parties are engaged on soil examinations this summer and such work is bound to achieve higher importance in the eyes of governments. One party, composed of Messrs. L. J. Nunnick of the Commission of Conservation and Walter G. Hagen of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are in New Brunswick, co-operating with the provincial government in a scheme of land classification. The project deserves the hearty support of the conservationists everywhere for the benefits are far from local.

The Sacred Riddle of Pekin, which has vexed the world, has been permitted to be read upon except the Emperor, is now freely used by the Chinese pedestrians.

**A Pill That Lightens Life.**—To the man who is a victim of indigestion, the transaction of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and his vexation attend him. To such a man Permele's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are cordially recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

Water—Yes, sir, omelletes has gone up on account of the war. Diner—Great Scott! Are they throwing eggs at each other?

**Gloves With Fingers.**  
It was in the middle of the century that gloves with separate fingers were first worn.

## No Need For Crop Failures

Success For Next Year's Crop Depends on the Preparation Made

Only very rarely indeed need any farmer fear the crop failure. It is a total crop failure in Canada," says J. H. Grisdale, director of the Dominion Experiment Station, "that a Canadian farmer who will do his work wisely and well each year and all the year around need not be afraid of. But that a crop, far to good at least, and usually excellent, will generally result his well-timed and well planned effort."

In his advice to farmers, Mr. Grisdale declares that, "if you really want a good crop in 1917, now is the time to plan and prepare. The success of any years work on the farm depends in no small measure on the preparation made therefore the previous year."

"You can do very little now to affect the yield from your fields in 1917, save the seed crop of one kind or another, but you can do and should do very considerable in the next few months in the way of properly preparing for, and ensuring, good crops in 1917. While harvesting this year's crop must take first place, these operations can be so conducted as either to improve or injure the prospects of next year's crop."

"Then, again, a few hours' attention in July to weeding around around fences and field margins will be particularly helpful in cultivating in corn and root fields and cleaning the maize ground in rows. These are sure good crops in 1917 than will as many days hard work next spring. The farmer who is busy as he is today, if not even more so, should be doing these things when the rest of the work is lowest, as judged by the results, is the right time to do them, and the only way to ensure that he is sure to be profitable returns year after year."

"The farmer who, in the year, 'A good crop next year' may be a bit of a philosopher, but he is not a philosopher. He is a farmer who gets busy and tries to find out who the 'good crop year' and that the result under similar or worse conditions in the future."

## Delicate Young Girls, Pale, Tired Women

There is no beauty in pallor, but proof of plenty of blood. Excretion makes your heart flutter, your back and limbs ache, and you find yourself unable to rest. You are tired, and you are pale. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they make you feel alive, make you feel healthy. You will find them a help in a hundred ways by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are an old and tried remedy. Thousands use no other medicine and never have a day's sickness of any kind. Get 25c. box today. Sold by all druggists.

## Origin of Wood Pulp Paper

A writer in the "Newcastle Chronicle" says that an old homestead's most curious legends are those of Maine, to make the discovery. A friend and neighbor had told him there was not a single legend in the world, Maine, to supply the newspapers and other publications with their raw material. He had about forty years ago, and Dr. Hill took a horse's nest to the superintendent of a nearby paper factory and asked him, "Why can't you make paper like that?" They sat down together, looked the nest apart, analyzed it carefully, and decided that if a horse could be made to do as much work as a horse, the horse would be the best material for the wood pulp industry. Such was the beginning of the wood pulp industry.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

**Safety First**  
In "Farm and Fireside" is an account of the simple method that should be employed everywhere by which a farmer saved his property. "One pair of water standing at the foot of a ladder leaning to the hay now saved our barn," we read. "Lightning struck the barn, killing the horses. Then, along to the top of the haystack. My husband grabbed the ladder and ran on the ladder in time to put out the fire, but if he had had to wait to draw that water it would have been too late." So it is in protection is not possible, don't neglect to keep a few pairs of water handy.

If you're troubled with colic and warts, he will find that Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

## The Saturday Holiday

The beginnings of the Saturday holiday might be traced to an old-time custom among Southern planters. "On Saturdays," says Professor Sanford in "The Story of Agriculture," "for either the whole or a part of the day the slaves were released from their work. In many cases they used this time and Sundays in which to earn money for themselves by hiring out and doing odd jobs. There were many instances in which slaves purchased their freedom and their families with money earned in this way."

## The Memory of the Dead

In several cities in Canada there are monuments to local heroes who fell in the South African war and generally a small bronze plate is big enough to contain the dozen or so names. The monuments that will rise when the present great war is ended will be different in that respect. The casualty lists in one cemetery only would cover the base of the largest memorial now standing.

Angry Diner—Waiter, you are not fit to serve a pig! Waiter—I'm doing my best, sir!—Full Mail Gazette.

## NO ALUM

Baking Powder

MADE IN CANADA

Horse Prices Upward

Good Prospects Ahead for the Horse

The demand for horses in Canada," said Live Stock Commissioner John Bright recently, "has already stiffened considerably and I look forward to a gradual return to good prices."

When the panic of 1912 struck us, as the banks shut down, the horse business here among the first to feel it. Consequently the tendency was to stop breeding. In 1913, the tendency increased, and 1914 and 1915 were worse; so that there is a dearth of foals this year, and a decided scarcity of one-year-olds and two-year-olds. Breeding will come back slowly, so that it will be at least four years before the foal market will be normal. This means a ten-year cycle in horse prices.

I remember about 1892 when horses were at a low ebb that I was offered on my farm at Myrie, but \$40 for a fine yearling colt, and his conformation. I kept him. Inside of eight years I raised him to \$250. Later when horses were at their big prices I sold a filly of mine for \$1,000, and at 12 years the one I was offered \$40 for in 1892.

In good times, a great many breeders are foolish. They hang on to good stock, refuse good prices, pay out big bills, and even mortgage their farms to feed their stock until a slack period pops up and they find their business ruined. It is a good rule, and the stock sold at a mere pittance. It is always good advice to sell when the business is at its peak. A horse breeder should be well advised to remember past experiences in future.

To me there is nothing but hopefulness ahead for the farmer, who breeds his quality horses for the coming year. Canada and the rest of the world.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

## Canada's Supply of Nickel

Rich Deposits in Cobalt District of Great Value to the Empire in Time of War

When the supply of nickel has become scarce in the United States, the Empire it is well to recapitulate the resources that Canada holds of the metal.

The total production of matte at Sudbury, Ont., in 1915 was 67,703 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1914 was 46,396 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1913 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1912 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1911 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1910 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1909 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1908 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1907 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1906 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1905 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1904 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1903 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1902 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. The production of 1901 was 45,737 tons, valued at \$1,272,283. 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### THE LAST YEAR

The auspices of today differ greatly from those of August 1, 1914. For the first time the forces of barbarism are on the defensive, even if only temporarily, over the thousands of miles of the existing battle-fronts. The Globe, however, does not believe that this defensive attitude is merely temporary. It believes it represents what will be the attitude of the Teutonic enemy till the termination of the war; that the definite invasion of Germany by Russia from the east, by France and Great Britain from the west, and by Italy from the south, is close at hand, and that at least by Christmas of this year the Anti-Teutonic Allies will be manoeuvring on German soil, and heading for Berlin. The focus of Teutonic autocracy once in the hands of the soldiers of democracy, we shall breathe again with confidence. Then we need not mourn for those who have fought and fallen; for each, by his glorious end, has earned immortality in history; and, after all, "one little year of glorious life is worth an age without a name." Then we may look back to the War for Public Right as embodying the final struggle of moribund autocracy as the last javelin hurled by the impotent hand of the dying Priam from the midst of the blazing ruins of Troy.

### UNSPEAKABLE HUNS

Not only do the British, French and Canadians, who have been fighting the Germans on the western front, regard their Teutonic foes with loathing and disgust, but the Australians, who have just come to France, even before they left Gallipoli, before they had ever come into contact with the Huns, entertained for them nothing but the same feeling of hatred and contempt.

The extent of this feeling among the Anzacs is in no way better illustrated than by an incident referred to by an Australian correspondent in the June number of "The Round Table." When the British were about to evacuate Gallipoli an Australian brigadier left in his hut the following note for the Turkish commander, who would probably be the first to visit his quarters:

"The brigadier presents his compliments to our worthy Turkish opponents, and offers those who first honor his quarters with their presence such poor hospitality as is in his power to give, regretting that he is unable personally to welcome them. In bidding au revoir to our honorable foes, we Australians desire to express appreciation of the fine soldierly qualities of our Turkish opponents, and the sportsmanlike manner in which they have participated in a contest honorable, we trust, to both sides. We hope you will find the wine, coffee, tobacco, cigarettes, and food, to your taste, and a supply of fuel has been left in the cupboard to ameliorate in some measure your discomfort during the cold months of the winter. Our only regret is that no member of the nation which was guilty of the inhuman murder of that noble woman, Miss Edith Cavell, to whose portrait this message is attached, will be permitted to pollute with his presence the quarters of soldiers who have never descended to such barbarous methods."

In other words, the German, when compared with the Turk, hitherto regarded as the barbarian of Europe, is shown up in a most unfavorable light. It is no longer the "unspeakable Turk"; it is now the "unspeakable Hun."

### LAST LINK IN THE ENTENTE

More than forty years have passed since the British Foreign Office expressly approved the idea of constructing a tunnel under the channel for railway communication between England and France. But less than ten years later, when the question was submitted to a parliamentary committee, the military authorities took the negative side on strategic grounds, and the consequence was an unfavorable report by the committee. Many bills for the building of a tunnel were subsequently introduced, only to be rejected at the instance by the government of the day. The last occasion was in 1907, after an inquiry by the Committee of Imperial Defence.

But in August, 1918, Mr. Asquith promised a fresh investigation. In the fire of the present war England and France have been so welded that their parting seems impossible. The proposed tunnel under the channel, which is now being again discussed, would be but an additional tie of friendship and guarantee of good will. Two railway companies, the French Great Northern and the English South-eastern, stand ready to build the tunnel, each furnishing one-half of the total cost, which is estimated at \$80,000,000. Their engineers have it all planned to run through the chalk ridge from Dover to Cape Gris-Nez, a distance of twenty-one miles, emerging on the French side between Sangatte and Wissant, some 12 miles south of Calais, and connecting with the Calais-Amiens line to Paris. Whenever parliament gives the word the work will be quickly done.

Some German person declares that the fez will soon be seen on the Danube. We did not think he would go that far. However, with Erzincan, Trebizond, and a number of the other disasters, it is certain that the fez will travel some distance, and on the run, before the end of the war.

### CORRESPONDENCE

#### BENTLEY NEWS

Tuesday, Aug. 1st, 1916.  
Weather is ideal and seems to be settled for a spell.

The village is rather dull, with many away to the lake taking their vacations.

Rev. J. W. Thompson and wife returned to Calgary after a few weeks at their cottage, Brownlow's Landing.

Mrs. Heathcote, of Edmonton, writes that they will be down for a stay at their cottage, Brownlow's Landing, this season. The "May-Go" is still interned at her dry-dock. J. H. Dameron's lot, Brownlow's Landing.

Cappy Thorp seems to be scared to risk the launching of the "lanthe"—perhaps for fear the Canadian Government will requisition her into the navy service. Several from Grassview St. Bentley, are camping at Brownlow's Landing.

Mrs. Dr. Laugh'am is expected back this week.

The district is expecting to take a day off for the big time at the Woodmen's Picnic, Aspen Beach.

#### FAIRVIEW NEWS

Last Sunday the Rev. H. Young performed the ceremony of holy baptism in the church. There were eleven children baptized.

The annual Sunday School picnic was held as usual at Henry's Lake, and the weather was all that could be wished for. The programme consisted of speeches by W. F. Fuller, M.P.P., and several ministers from the surrounding district. Football, baseball, basketball, and races, completed one of the most enjoyable days of the year.

Miss S. Pederasky, of Edmonton, is at present visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Haying is in full swing now, and the yield per acre looks good.

B. S. Burke is busy preparing for the erection of his new house. The work being done on the hills around Barnett's Lake is what has been done badly, and it's being done gratis.

#### BLACKFALDS NEWS

R. H. Trout, after an absence of several weeks on the road, is again in town doing business at the old stand. He says he is making arrangements to dispose of the remainder of his property. What will Blackfalds do without our Roy H. Trout?

J. M. Williams, after an absence of two years in Eastern Ontario, is renewing acquaint-

ances in this locality. Mr. Williams is one of the pioneers of the west, having served in the second Riel Rebellion. He says the people of Ontario who work are too prosperous and too busy making money to think or talk of anything else.

L. A. Hill reports the lumber business brisk, the demand for all lines being good.

Geo. Wade has his new house well under way. We did not know before that George was a master mechanic of the first rank. His new dwelling will be a model for others to pattern after.

H. E. Wheeler and son have purchased a livery and feed business at Bashaw, and will remove to that burg in the near future.

Mrs. H. Flippin intends to move her stock of goods to Haynes at an early date.

The R.R. No. 1 is now in full swing. Mr. Waggoner carries the mail and makes the round trip of thirty-five miles twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. There are now about 30 boxes on the line, and more to be added.

Our baseball fans were much disappointed when they learned that the tournament at Clive on Friday last was called off.

The C.P.R. bridge gang are stationed here and are engaged in putting in new culverts from Blackfalds south.

The C.N.R. have a large force of men at work framing timber for renewing the middle span in their large bridge over the Blindman at Boriak station.

### THE CONTRAST

"Estimates show that the indemnity paid by Germany to Austria to the United States for the loss of her citizens during the recent war, amounts to \$25,000 per head."—Winnipeg daily paper.

What is the price of the Yankee Man?

What of the Yankee Maid?

(Every one has an apshot price,

Even as Walpole said)

So a weak-kneed Congress fixes it;

And the Hun, with a sneer, has paid.

The Eagle bold, for a mite of gold,

Has turned to a carrion Crow;

And he sits in state as he grimly waits

To see how the fight will go,

And calmly figures what he will reap

When the blood has ceased to flow!

What cares he for the gurgling moan?

For the pitiful drowning cry?

Of the little souls, when the waves control

Their last and lull-a-bye?

With smile intact, he is well content

As long as the price is high!

The Cash demand is quickly planned,

In a Yankee business way;

He strokes his chin, with a sickly grin,

And pockets the murderer's pay,

The while 'tis scheme, like a midnight dream,

He forgets in the light of day.

But up from the deep of eternal sleep,

Where the scattered bones lie cold,

There comes a cry that will not die,

From the little ones he sold.

A trust betrayed is a debt unpaid,

And it cannot be paid in gold!

What is the price of Britain's sons?

What of HER daughters fair?

Go, search the heart of the Empire's mart;

You'll find no prices there.

The Trust she owns, from a Higher Throne

She guards as a jewel rare!

Hurrah! We're wards of an Empire,

And no one must tread on our toe;

We can wander this jolly world over,

And she watches wherever we go.

Our birthright is good for her millions,

And for every old ship on the sea;

She pays 'em and feeds 'em, and drills 'em—

A protection for you and for me.

If we keep ourselves decent and honest,

And respect the old flag in her might,

When we find ourselves cornered and blowing

She'll gather her khaki and fight.

She has long stood the test of the ages,

And betrayed not her Trust thro' the years;

She battered the Spaniards a plenty,

For clipping old Cap. Jenkin's ears!

When Gordon was cooped up in Egypt

It cost her thousands of men.

And the Arab has not forgotten;

What she did to his dusky hordes then!

There's a bunch of old Scouts up in London

To see that we're given fair play.

Nurse Cavell is gone—not forgotten;

Some son of a German must pay.

So, Boys, when she's hard up against it,

When the world is a shriek with her war,

Let us all answer, "Here I!" when she calls us;

God knows she is worth fighting for.

### WIRELESS FROM WEST

The readers of the Strand Magazine and other periodicals that have featured the adventures and achievements of Sherlock Holmes will be sorry to hear that that prince of investigators is really dead. In a wireless recently received from above we have an account of his entrance to the pearly gates. On his arrival at St. Peter's desk where name, age, occupation, birth marks, finger prints, etc., are registered, he was asked the usual questions. "So," said St. Peter, "you are the famous Sherlock Holmes; we have heard of you and I would like to see a demonstration of your powers." "Certainly," replied Sherlock, "anything to please." "Now," continued St. Peter, "over there are the spirits of a few million of the blessed and among them is our first father Adam; could you point him out to me?" "Why certainly!" was the reply, "ask them to walk past slowly in single file." After some 1,500,000 had passed, Sherlock pointed to the next man saying, "There is Adam!" Wonderful! simply wonderful!" commented St. Peter. "Now kindly tell me how could you detect him so easily?" "This is one of the simplest problems I ever solved," admitted Sherlock. "You see he is the only man without a navel."



From Warehouse to Your Table  
without the possibility of the slightest deterioration is ensured by the new wrapping in which

## BLUE RIBBON TEA

is now packed and sold.  
The old lead packets filled the bill—but had several drawbacks. Every housewife knows them. Easily torn—liable to puncture and rust—only custom made them acceptable.  
The new "BLUE RIBBON" wrapper is a perfect packing for tea. Strong, clean, handy, dust-proof, impervious to moisture. In short  
A PERFECT WRAPPING FOR A PERFECT TEA  
As before, a money-back guarantee goes with each packet. Ask your grocer.



### Style-Craft

That is the line we handle.

Made to Measure from \$20.00

Ready to Wear from \$16.50

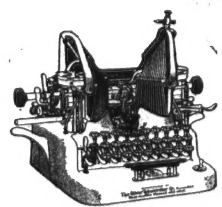
Double Breasted  
Auto Dust Coats \$4.00

A few Tweed Hats and Caps  
to clear at Half Price

### D. CAMERON

TAILOR  
Cleaning Pressing  
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

## IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN



### Reasons Why

The  
**OLIVER**  
Typewriter

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## BRITISH GAINED MORE THAN EXPECTED IN ATTACK ON DELVILLE WOOD

With the British Army in the Field, July 27, via London, July 28.—The British went after Delville wood again today and took it.

The Germans had been quiet because the British made no infantry attack, but all the time machine guns had been rattling and the artillery had kept up a thunderous drum beat, in what, before this offensive, would have been referred to as a violent artillery duel. So commonplace has the continual bombardment become that one officer, whose post of duty is with the transport just out of the range of the shells, complains that he is awakened when there is a lull at night.

This morning the British put on Delville wood, the heaviest concentration of shell fire in a given area ever directed against field fortifications. Even the machine guns were amazed when they computed its volume per minute in preparing the way for the infantry. Counting the front a thousand yards, there must have been three shells a minute falling on every yard.

The purpose was to leave nothing standing—nothing living—not a single German machine gun but was to be put out of business by the tornado of blasts. Delville wood has left Trones-wood with a tame reputation. The infantry of both sides have no doubts. Their only protection is shallow trenches, such as are dug in open field operations. A shell which tears a hole among the roots of a tree, killing a man, makes some protection for his neighbor who crouches in the same.

Snipers and machine guns watch for any head that shows itself up. Patrols who go out in the night on age in hand-to-hand encounters. The flash of a bursting shell may reveal one patrol to another and give it the advantage.

The British had nearly all the Delville wood after the advance of July 14, but the Germans got an enfilade machine gun and shell fire on them and took possession of the middle of the wood and of the British dead, who had fought to the last man. But the British kept the southern end of the wood and the adjoining village of Longueval against repeated attacks, raking the Germans with machine guns and shell fire.

When the infantry advanced this morning they did not expect to recover the wood, but before the change had finished they had taken all but about an acre of the north end.

The troops encamped around Longueval and Delville, where the fighting for the possession of the valuable ground exceeds in ferocity anything yet seen in the offensive, have been both hardened and new army battalions. The new army men, fresh from the English rifle grounds, when

put into this "hell's crucible," have shown the same racial stubbornness as the regulars.

"No shell fire could be worse than the way the teachers had pictured it to us," said one of the new army men. "We were expecting it all—machine guns, big shells, and little shells—and so were not surprised."

The commander of one famous division told the men if they were good and fought well when they attacked July 14, they would not be put permanently on the reserve, but would have another chance in the offensive. They had a week of this uninterrupted orgy, and when they came out to rest their commander informed them they had made good and could go back. The dust-coated veterans cheered this announcement.

"How anybody comes out of Delville wood alive is a miracle," said an officer who had been in the thick of the struggle. "But I know men who were bowled over five times by shells, whose scalps were cut with machine gun bullets, and yet came out." This morning the British found there a hundred Germans, mostly with some kind of a wound, who had survived the fearful bombardment which had left them stunned and hugging the bottom of shell holes or the remains of their trenches.

## GREAT BRITAIN NOT TIRING OF THE WAR

London, July 23.—Great Britain is not tiring of the war. On the contrary, the country has never been more hopeful and united," said Lord Derby, former director of the recruiting and now under secretary of war, in an interview today with American correspondents.

"I want you to impress upon the American people," Lord Derby continued, "our determination to destroy the efforts of Germany to dominate the world. The fighting now is terrible, so awful that not a man actually in it—ourselves, as well as the Germans—ever wants another. But we must push our victory until we make it impossible for the German to revise the conflict."

"The military situation is satisfactory. I am not in a position to give you details of the actual operations, but I can tell you that on a recent visit I found everyone at the front exceedingly cheerful and fully convinced that we were striding on the straight road to victory."

"The way may be long or short. Any man venturing to look at the length of the war is foolish, but I am convinced that ultimate victory will be ours without question."

"Our voluntary armies have proved equal to the best conscript armies. In saying this, I do not mean to undervalue the efficiency of our draftee, but it is difficult to equal the spirit of volunteers. Not only the work of the infantry, but the even

more surprisingly good showing of our artillery proves that the voluntary spirit is doing the work to acquire knowledge in a few months which standing armies take years to gain.

"Of course my chief interest lies in the men of my own country whom I found fighting like veterans, although most of them were in factories or counting-houses a few months ago. But it is impossible to distinguish between countries as all are fighting so splendidly. We have no desire to partition Germany. Some of our colonies may insist upon the retention of German colonies, but that is not what we are in the war for. We want to prevent future wars, and we want the United States with us in this. You ask how far we expect to go. I don't know, but personally I want it to go as far as Berlin."

## GERMAN COLLAPSE BUT A QUESTION OF SHORT TIME

Paris, July 27.—Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, in an interview with a representative of the Havas News Agency, declared that the Germans were beginning to realize that the war is practically finished. Premier Morris has just returned from the section of the Somme front where the Newfoundland detachment is stationed. Before leaving for the front, he was asked by President Poincaré and Premier Briand to express to his countrymen in the trenches France's admiration and appreciation of their splendid services. In his interview he said:

"The war is nearly finished, and the Germans are beginning to realize it. The battle of Verdun, the greatest battle in history, is a victory for France. It is the finest of her glorious exploits and gives a new impulse to the whole nation."

German prisoners with whom I talked, officers and men, told me the emperor and his staff seem to fear that Germany has lost the game. The collapse of Germany is only a question of time. When that day arrives we must make the victory won by our arms is not lost by diplomatic negotiations."

## HANNA DISTRICT

### FARMER KILLED

Hanna, Alta., July 25.—The past 24 hours has been one page of accidents in this district. Yesterday a man named Jas. Turner, a farmer of Sunnybrook district, who was driving with four horses in his field, met this death in a most unexpected manner, no one being present at the time. Later in the day the remains were found under the disc by a cattle herder who happened to be passing. He at once secured the alarm and upon examination of the remains by Dr. Elmer it was found that the deceased had a neck and one leg broken and the other leg out of joint at the hip. The coroner allowed a brother of the deceased to remove the remains to Hanna, where the Municipal Police have decided with the coroner that it was unnecessary to hold an inquest. When found, the horses were lying in a heap still attached to the disc but badly mixed up with the horses and some of them severely hurt.

Yesterday afternoon a lightning shower passed over the Wildwood district and did some damage, as the home of John Driver was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The family was away at the time and the children, and nothing was saved. It is reported that there was a small insurance on the building.

## HUNS ARE USING DUTCH TRAWLERS

London, July 27.—Naval officials here state that the British authorities found that they must take steps against Dutch fishing boats as the Germans in certain areas, were making use of disguised fishing boats, not only to secure information, but for actual attack, some trawlers, even those under sail, being provided with torpedoes. It is deemed here that the British are declining to buy Dutch fish.

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## RED CROSS NOTES

The Canadian Red Cross is a very potent factor in bringing Canada into the sphere of international relations. Our Canadian Red Cross representatives are our ambassadors abroad, are our charged with a peaceful and healing mission.

An interesting development along this line is the close cooperation which has been arranged between our Canadian Society and the French military hospitals. Col. Hoggett, the commissioner in England in April, made a preliminary offer of 10,000 boxes of Red Cross supplies, and the gift was heartily welcomed by the French government, which, without official delays, made immediate arrangements for the receipt of this Canadian donation. Already 5,460 cases have been delivered to the French government from the Canadian Red Cross warehouse in London and 10,000 cases in France.

Of these 5,460 cases 2,000 contained bandages and dressings. There were 10,000 cases of sheets, 500 of socks, 300 of pyjamas. In fact there was well-arranged selection of all the articles required for the relief of the wounded in the hospitals.

This is only the beginning of Red Cross reciprocity between Canada and France, and should be a matter of pride to every Canadian that our country is so efficiently discharging its moral Red Cross obligation to our allies.

The last records of shipments of Red Cross supplies from Dominion Headquarters in Toronto show large increases. Up to May last the total number of cases shipped from Canada was 83,742. The May total, the largest for any month to date, was 8,332, making a grand total of 72,174. The chief items in the month's shipments were 17,716 pairs of socks and 63 cases of canteens.

The shipments came from all over Canada. Vancouver contributed 56 cases and Victoria 115. The number passing through the Montreal warehouse was 6,029. A total of 612 cases came through Winnipeg. Hamilton contributed 279 cases, Regina 154, London 314, Cobalt 101, Calgary 172, and Hildreth 203. It is thus evident that the Canadian Red Cross is receiving nationwide support.

## NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD

Vancouver, B.C., July 26.—Norman Norcross, former city editor of the Vancouver World, is dead, aged 40.

of Yen Hsia, former minister of education, and their schooling. His four youngest sons were entrusted to the care of Hsu Shihchang, former secretary of state.

Several weeks having elapsed since the death of the ruler, the tension of foreign legations here is decreased and fear that a disturbance similar to the Boxer war might be imminent has been dissipated. For some time after Yuan's death foreigners believed danger near, and several of the legations' entrenchments were thrown up, machine guns placed at advantageous positions, and large stores of food prepared for a siege. Foreigners were warned to be ready to seek the shelter of their legations at a moment's notice.

## ALL BATTALIONS TO BE BROKEN UP NOW

Ottawa, July 26.—There is little hope that battalions now in Canada, or in process of formation, will preserve their identity when they reach the front. They will almost certainly be broken up into drafts and sent over for the purpose of supplying the continuous wastage in the four divisions now in France.

With 48 regiments in France and with an annual wastage computed at 150 per cent. it is evident that at the present rate of recruiting, new regiments as such can scarcely hope to be added to the fighting forces across the channel. News which has reached Canada recently is to the effect that most recently arrived battalions in England have already been broken up.

One of its chief difficulties to be encountered will be the disposal of officers, especially those of the higher ranks. The greatest need at the front is for subalterns, among whom the wastage has been particularly severe.

## BRITISH STEAMERS TAKE BALTIC CHANCE

Stockholm, via London, July 26.—Almost every day British steamers lying at Russian ports manage to get out of the Baltic and escape the German cruisers. The ships generally cross the Gulf of Bothnia and are piloted around Sweden inside the territorial limit.

This traffic during the last few weeks has been considerably developed. The ships as a rule take on board an entire Swedish crew and Swedish officers. The pro-German papers here are urging that this traffic be stopped, contending that it is not in accord with neutrality. But the government has taken no action.

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**MORE MEN THAN WOMEN HAVE APPENDICITIS**

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mean-  
tramp, as he presented himself at  
back door.

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## Items of Interest Locally

The Dominion Express Company has put in a brand new up to date delivery wagon in Lacombe.

J. P. Kent, of Medicine Hat, is visiting relatives here and shaking hands with old friends this week.

A severe electric storm visited this locality Tuesday night, playing havoc with electric light fixtures to an unusual extent.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Teare, of South Auburn, Neb., U.S.A., are spending a few weeks in town with their son, O. C. Teare baker.

The local Red Cross Society sent \$325 to Calgary last week, \$160 to be used for prisoners of war, and the balance for medical supplies.

The Arbordale U. F. A. will meet at the home of Mr. C. B. Sheets on Monday evening, 7th inst., and a full attendance of members is expected.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

A. M. Macdonald this week received word that his nephew, J. M. Campbell, had been wounded, and was in hospital in France. A brother of this boy, Pius J. Campbell, was killed in action early in June.

"Are You A Mason?" At the Rex Theatre Saturday and Monday evenings. John Barrymore, that inimitable comedian, will be seen in the leading role.

The ladies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. J. Findlayson on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., from eight o'clock till ten.

S. Bird, for several years with the McDermid Drug Co., here, has resigned his position and will go into business for himself in Edmonton. He left for that city on Tuesday.

Ernest Madden has received word that his brother, Capt. J. G. Madden, of the 17th Manchester Regiment, has been wounded. Capt. Madden has put in two years at the front, and this is his first wound, and it is not serious.

Another of W. F. Puffer's sons has answered the call of the Empire for more men, Percy having joined the 187th last week. Latest reports are to the effect that his brother, Stanley, is recovering satisfactorily from his wounds received early in June.

Did you miss last Thursday's Mutual Masterpicture at the Rex? If you did you missed one of the finest scenery pictures shown in many a week. The acting could not have been improved on, and Margarita Fisher, the leading actress in the screen play, is one of the most beautiful women playing in the silent drama today. Don't miss another of these Thursday evening Mutual Masterpictures.

In a letter received by Mrs. P. McDonald, from the front, she was informed that her son, Patrick R. McDonald, was instantaneously killed by shrapnel soon after his arrival in the trenches. The writer says: "He was sure a plucky boy, and played the game through all."

Many of the visitors to the Lake are making strenuous kicks on what they call the hold-up methods of some of those engaged in the lake transport system. Whether they have grounds for their kick or not we do not know, but if some of the stories they tell of what it cost them to get their families out are true, they have a just complaint. It might be a good plan for the liveries, etc., to get together and set a fair rate and have the same advertised conspicuously. Hold-ups will hurt the lake.

Rain last Thursday compelled a postponement of the Modern Woodmen picnic at Gull Lake. The date has now been set for Wednesday, August 9th, when, weather permitting, the program of sports will take place as originally advertised. The town council has declared a civic holiday for this event, and as there is to be no regatta held this year, August 9th will be Gull Lake's one big sports day for this season. All livery autos (except those run by Tees Empire garage) have made a special half fare rate between Lacombe and the lake, 50 cents each way, for people going on account of the sports. See posters for a full list of autos running at a special rate. Remember, the 9th will be a civic holiday and all Lacombe stores will be closed on that day.

Lieut. Rodrick Kennedy is now in hospital in England, with gunshot wounds in head and shoulder. Reports from his relatives are to the effect that he will recover. This is the second time Mr. Kennedy has been wounded, he having been hit in the battle of Loos on September 15, last year.

Every cottage at the lake is rented, the Lake View and Thistle Inn hotels are crowded to the doors, and the demand for more accommodation was never so great as it is at present at Gull Lake. The scarcity of young men is very evident this season, and most of the holidaymakers are women and children. Gull Lake is the ideal family resort.

The twenty-fourth chapter of "The Diamond From the Sky" failed to reach Calgary from Vancouver in time for shipment to Lacombe, and as a result the films were not shown last night. Chapters twenty-four and twenty-five (four reels) will be shown next Tuesday evening. Don't fail to see these even if you have not been following the serial thus far. "The Mad Millionaire" is the title of chapter twenty-four, and the scenery and masked-ball scene is beautiful.

Some of our readers will probably remember David Mitchell, who taught the school near Jack Fish Lake for some time, and left there to go to the front. His friend, Mr. J. L. Robinson, of Sunset Hill School, has just received a very interesting letter from him. The whole tone of the letter is very cheery, and gives the impression that more head-

way is being made by the Allies than we are aware of. David has recently met quite a number from Lacombe and vicinity at the front, among them St. John O'Neil, lately of Bentley.

### HARVEST HELP

If you are in need of harvest help, or will be later on, call and see Manager Morrison, Merchants Bank here. Mr. Morrison is taking up the question of securing men from among the soldiers at Sarcee Camp with the officials, and will be pleased to send in your application. It takes time to get the men, so you should apply at once.

### GOOD PROGRAMMES AT THE REX THEATRE

There are no better pictures procurable through the Mutual exchange than those which are known as "Master Pleasures." The management of the Rex has a standing contract for one each and every Thursday evening, and the movie fans of Lacombe know a good thing when they see it, and for that reason the crowds are becoming larger and larger with every coming Thursday evening. Although we are used to give the title of next Thursday's picture we feel sure that the public will see the equal of any shown so far, so be on hand promptly at 8.15.

Famous Players (Charles Frohman Co.) presents the celebrated comedian, John Barrymore, in Leo狄里士顿's, shriekingly funny farce, "Are You A Mason?" in motion pictures. This is one of the great farce-comedy triumphs of the American stage. This picture play is in five parts, each and every part being bristling with laughter. See Perry being initiated; see him

taking the thirty-third degree; see him pass through the test of steel; see him responding to the supposed Masonic signal; see him playing "We Won't Go Home Until Morning" on the flute; and last, but not least, see him the morning after. This scream will be shown at the Rex Saturday and Monday evenings. Make it known to your friends. They'll want to enjoy it also.

### SOCIALISTS HAVE A PLAN FOR PEACE SETTLEMENT

London, July 31, 4.30 p.m.—The international conference of delegates of the Socialist parties of nine neutral countries commenced at The Hague today, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Military successes, the chairman declared, hitherto had been on the side of the central powers but it seemed the zenith had been passed, and the superiority of the entente of men and money was definitely coming into play.

The speaker, added the dispatch, thought "that no durable peace was possible on the basis of the present war map, or the definite destruction of Prussian militarism, but Socialists must see that restoration of the independence of Belgium and Poland and the constitution of a democratic Balkan federation were made essential points of any peace programme."

Two per cent—(or denatured)—beer is now on sale in Lacombe by the hotels and restaurants. This appears to be a harmless drink, and is said to stimulate thirst, as well as the old brand sold before the first of July. All the new beer lacks the "kick" of the "back fire."